

Examrace: Downloaded from examrace.com [<https://www.examrace.com/>]

For solved question bank visit [doorsteptutor.com](https://www.doorsteptutor.com)

[<https://www.doorsteptutor.com>] and for free video lectures visit [Examrace](https://www.doorsteptutor.com)
[YouTube Channel](https://www.doorsteptutor.com) [<https://youtube.com/c/Examrace/>]

NET, IAS, State-SET (KSET, WBSET, MPSET, etc.), GATE, CUET, Olympiads etc.: Physics MCQs (Practice_Test 22 of 35)

Get unlimited access to the best preparation resource for competitive exams : [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more \[https://www.doorsteptutor.com/\]](https://www.doorsteptutor.com/) - for all subjects of your exam.

1. The gibb's function G in thermodynamics is defined as $G = H - TS$ where H is the enthalpy, T is the temperature and S is the entropy. In an isothermal, isobaric, reversible process, G
 - a. remains constant, but not zero
 - b. varies linearly
 - c. varies non-linearly
 - d. is zero
2. Average of squares of displacements of particles in Brownian motion is
 - a. Directly proportional to temperature- T
 - b. directly proportional to viscosity- η
 - c. Directly proportional to radius of the particle- a
 - d. directly proportional to time- t
3. The order of magnitude of the mean free path of a diatomic molecule at STP is
 - a. 1 cm
 - b. 10 – 2 cm
 - c. 10 – 5
 - d. 10 – 8 cm
4. In the Vander Walls equation $(p + a/v^2)(v-b) = RT$
 - a. 'a' and 'b' are the corrections for the cohesive forces
 - b. 'a' and 'b' are the corrections for the volume occupied by the molecules
 - c. 'a' is the correction for the cohesive forces and 'b' is the correction for the volume occupied by the molecules
 - d. 'a' is the correction for the volume occupied by the molecules and 'b' is the correction for the cohesive forces
5. After Joule-Thomson expansion, the gas is
 - a. always heated
 - b. heated or cooled depending upon the initial temperature of the gas

electron's motion and in a direction such as to decelerate it. The distance traveled by the electron before it is brought to rest (charge of electron = 1.6×10^{-19} C) will be

- a. 1.875 cm
- b. 18.75 cm
- c. 187.5 cm
- d. 1875 cm

11. At a point 20 cm from the centre of a uniformly k charged dielectric sphere of radius 10 cm, the electric field is 100 V/m. The electric field at 3 cm from the centre of the sphere will be

- a. 150 V/m
- b. 125 V/m
- c. 120 V/m
- d. zero

12. Two identical charged spheres of density 2.4 gm/cm^3 suspended from the same point by strings of equal length 1.5 m, make an angle of 30 degree in air. If suspended in a liquid of density 0.8 gm/cm^3 the angle remains the same. The dielectric constant of the liquid is

- a. 1.2
- b. 1.5
- c. 2.4
- d. 3.0

13. Which one of the following statements regarding the electric fields $E_1 = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$ and $E_2 = xy^2\mathbf{i} + y^3\mathbf{j}$ is correct?

- a. Both E_1 and E_2 can represent electrostatic field
- b. Neither E_1 nor E_2 can represent electrostatic field
- c. Only E_1 can represent electrostatic field
- d. Only E_2 can represent electrostatic field

14. The equivalent capacitance of the given circuit is

- a. 0.5 m f
- b. 1 m f
- c. 6.75 m f
- d. 9 m f

15. Consider the following statements: In electronics, capacitors are used for

- a. tuning the resonant circuits.
- b. bypassing alternating voltages.
- c. storing electrical energy in the form of magnetic field.

- d.* blocking D C voltages from parts of an electrical circuit.
- Of these statements
 - a.* 1,2 and 4 are correct
 - b.* 1 and 2 are correct
 - c.* 2,3 and 4 are correct
 - d.* 1 and 4 are correct